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Seven New Species of the *Euscelophilus* (Coleoptera, Attelabidae) from Yunnan, South-west China

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Abstract Descriptions of seven new species of the genus *Euscelophilus* from Yunnan, South-west China and a key to these seven species are given.

Key words: New species; *Euscelophilus*; Attelabidae; Yunnan; China

The attelabini weevils which with fine hairs on the body surface are belonging to the genera *Euscelophilus* and *Himatolabus*. The *euscelophilus* weevils are characteristic in the sculpture or tumour spines of pronotum and elytra, *himatolabus* weevils without sculpture or tumour on the surface of pronotum and elytra.

The genus *Euscelophilus* including two species which was come from China. David collected them in 1878 and Voss redescribed and put them into *Euscelophilus* in 1925. The genus *Himatolabus* includes eight species from North-Middle America and Japan, and monographed by Voss (1925) who divided the genus into two subgenera by the toothed (*Calolabus*) or unarmed (*Himatolabus*) femora.

In the present paper, the author deals with the specimens which was collected from south-west China during the recent few years. Seven species are described as new, belonging to *Euscelophilus*. These weevils are very similar to those of the genus *Himatolabus*, but differences are these weevils with tumour spines and rough punctures on the pronotum and the elytra, the fine hairs of the most species except *E. qinni* with two or three kind of colour. Some species of this genus similar to some species of the *Euops* in tumour spines but difference are in the eye distance. *Euops* weevil with the eye closed and *Euscelophilus* with the eye distance wide.

In this paper, the author records of the host plants and descriptions of their cradles too. All the type materials are preserved in the Kunming Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Genus *Euscelophilus* Voss

Voss, 1925 *Stett. ent. Ztg.*, 85.

Type-species: *Euscelophilus chinensis* SCHILSKY, Kaf. 42. 89.

The important characters and character states for the taxonomy are as follows:

Sculpture (Tumour spines) of pronotum:

1, sharp; 2, blunt; 3, wrinkled punctate; 4, absent and smooth.

Antennae:

- 1, funicle with 7th almost the same as the other segments from 1st to 6th;
- 2, funicle with 7th obviously broader than the other segments from 1st to 6th and almost as broad as club.

Elytra:

- 1, The elytra with sparse punctures on the basal two-thirds and striate on the posterior one-third; 2, with wrinkled punctate; 3, with bumps or points on the base and posterior.

Male tibiae:

- 1, with sharp unci; 2, with blunt unci.

The hair colour:

- 1, golden yellow, 2, cupreous, 3, white mixing golden.

Phallobase of male genitalia:

- 1, basal apodeme enlarge, 2, normal, 3, narrow;

Apex of phallus:

- 1, flat, 2, point.

Abdomen in ventral view:

- 1, round; 2, square.

1. *Euscelophilus niger* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2, 20, 25)

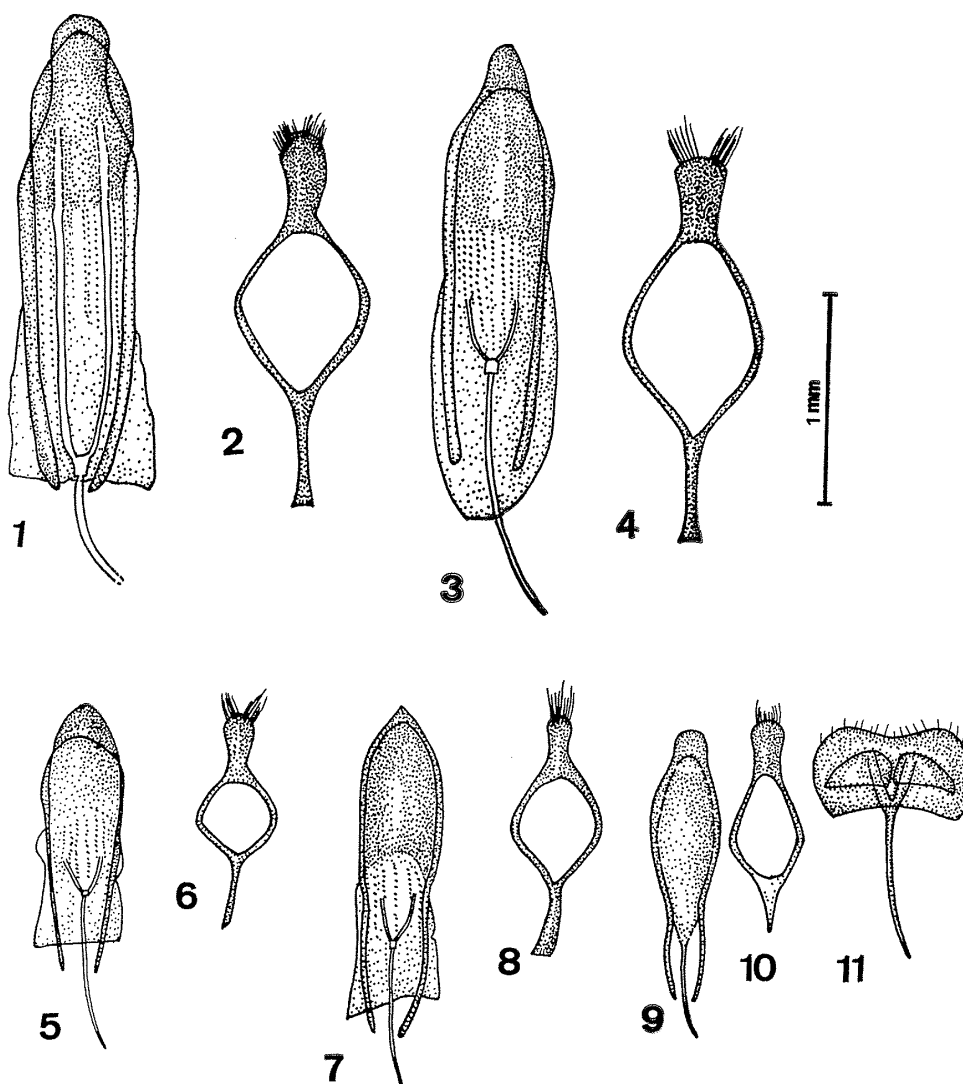
Male. Length: 6.0–6.8. (including rostrum) Black, with golden and white hairs.

Head not constricted at base, with dense punctures except for strigulated neck region, striate at sides, forehead punctate between eyes. Rostrum constricted at base and 1.5 times as long as broad at base, straightly dilated toward apex. Antennae standard in this genus, forehead with one convexity; scape robust, funicle with 1st segment oval, 3/4 as long as scape, 2nd segment clavate, slightly longer than or as long as scape, 3rd segment slightly longer than 1st segment and slender, 4th segment slightly longer than broad, 5th segment as long as broad, 6th segment broader than long, 7th segment 3/4 times as long as broad and almost same as others; club robust, 2nd segment longer than 1st and shorter than the two apical segments taken together, 3rd segment shorter than 1st or 2nd segment, three basal segments almost of the same breadth, 4th cone-shaped.

Prothorax 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest at base, roundly narrowed anteriorly. Dorsum convex broad and wrinkled, with a transverse band at base which occupy about 1/4 in length and a small transverse band in front, with a longitudinal stripe at middle and a longitudinal stripe on each side, with impression on the middle and the impression densely punctate.

Scutellum broader than long, trapezoidal, covered with hairs except for middle process.

Elytra 1.30–1.35 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly; striae and

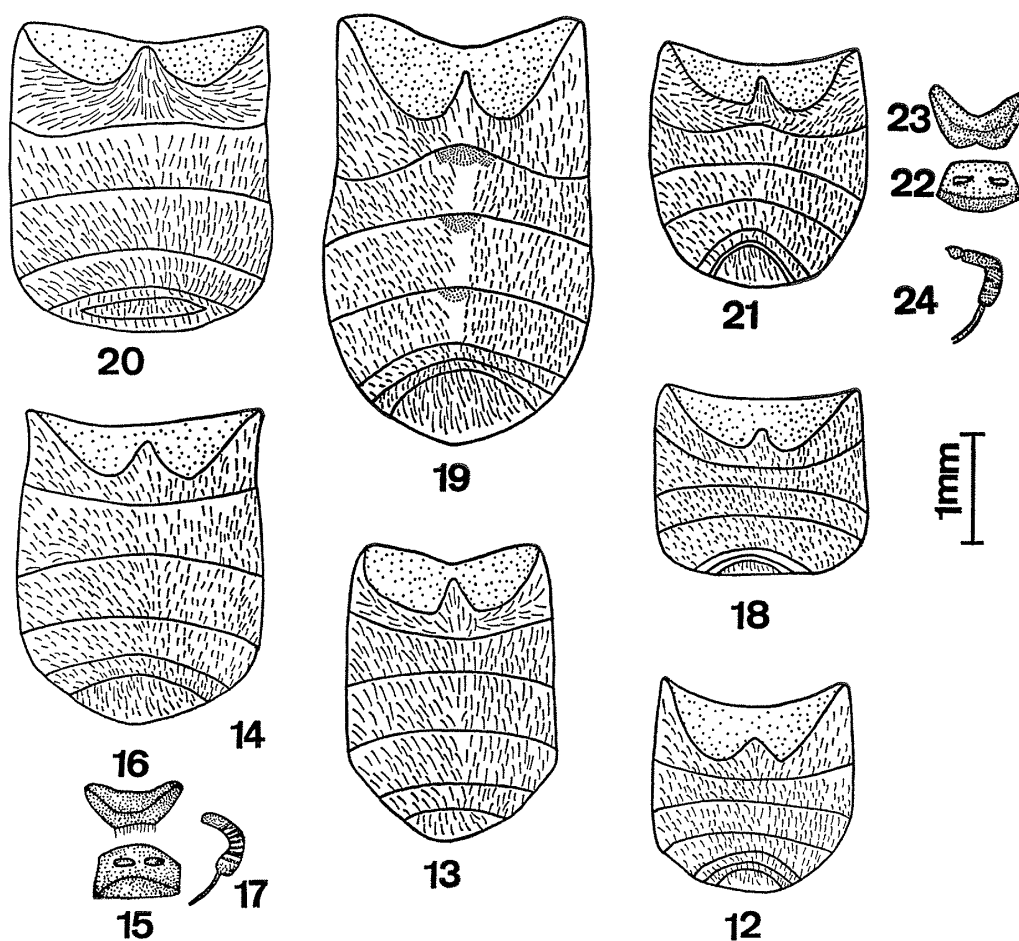


Figs. 1-11. Male genitalia of *Euscelophilus* spp. — 1-2, *E. niger* sp. nov.; 3-4, *E. jingpingensis* sp. nov.; 5-6, *E. tianchiensis* sp. nov.; 7-8, *E. qinni* sp. nov., 9-11, *E. kunmingensis* sp. nov.

intervals irregular; two hair bands present at middle and a cluster of hairs in basal 1/4 of the sutural ridge; a pair of blunt points present by scutellum and a pair of bumps at humeri.

Mesosternum and metasternum sparsely punctate and wrinkled.

Legs stout. Femora clavate; front femora thicker and more stronger than the others, sparsely punctate and rugose except for the glabrous dilated posterior surface, all femora with two spines on apical inner side. Tibiae each with a blunt uncus at outer side of apex; fore tibiae longer than the others, strongly curved at base, inner edges with two rows of spines and outer edges costate; middle tibiae shorter than the others, strongly curved at base; hind tibiae strongly curved at base.



Figs. 12–14, 18–21. Venter (in ventral view) of *Euscelophilus* spp. — 12, *E. tianchiensis* sp. nov.; 13, *E. qinni*; 14, *E. yongshanensis* sp. nov.; 18, *E. kunmingensis* sp. nov.; 19, *E. jingpingensis* sp. nov.; 20, *E. niger* sp. nov.; 21, *E. hidakai* sp. nov. Figs. 15–17, 22–24. IX, X venters and spermatheca. — 15–17, *E. yongshanensis* sp. nov.; 22–24, *E. hidakai* sp. nov.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites sparsely punctate and with fine golden hairs. Abdomen in ventral view square.

Male genitalia with endophallic sclerites simple, phallobase apodeme cap-piece constricted at middle, base of phallobase apodeme slightly enlarged.

Female. 6.8–7.95 mm (including rostrum) with fore femora flatter than those in the male, each with a sharp uncus, in inner side apical teeth elongate; other characters same as in the male.

Holotype: ♂, Xiaping, Hefeng, Hubei, China; 28. vii. 1989, X. LIANG leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♀, same locality as holotype, 3. viii. 1989, X. LIANG leg.

Distribution. China (Hubei, Hefeng).

2. *Euscelophilus jingpingensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4, 19, 29, 30)

Male. Length: 7.0–8.0 mm. Body black with yellow soft hairs, legs and antennae black with metallic lustre.

Head not constricted at base, neck region strigulated and with an obvious middle line. Rostrum longer than broad, constricted at base, with punctures sparse on the middle and dense at sides. Eyes hemioval. Antennae standard in this genus; scape clavate, funicle with 1st segment short and stout, half as long as scape, 2nd segment slender and longer than others, 3rd segment longer than others except for the 2nd segment, 4th segment longer than broad and longer than 5th, 6th or 7th segment, 5th segment slightly longer than broad, 6th segment slightly longer or as long as broad, 7th segment as long as broad, with long fine hairs on each segment and similar to others; club with 1st segment as long as 2nd segment, 3rd segment shorter than 1st or 2nd segment, 4th segment cone-shaped.

Prothorax broader than long, middle line obvious at middle place, with a transverse band at base and one in front, all the surface strongly wrinkled, convex low and wrinkled.

Scutellum broader than long, trapezoidal, with dense golden hairs.

Elytra 1.3–1.5 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly, convex at humeri and by the scutellum; intervals ridge-shaped, slightly higher than striae, punctures roughly wrinkled; apical part sharply declined; two clusters of golden hairs in basal 1/4 and middle of the sutural ridge; two transverse hairs bands in posterior.

Mesepisterna and mesepimera with dense golden hairs and sparse punctures. Mesosternum fine and transversely wrinkle.

Legs stout. Femora clavate; fore femora longer and thicker than the others, with two blunt spines in inner side, first one at apex and 2nd one near it; middle femora with a small spine in the inner side, hind femora without spine in inner side, middle femora shorter than hind one. Tibiae slender and with sharp unci, fore tibiae longer than the others and middle tibiae shorter than hind one; fore tibiae slightly curved on apical 2/5 and strongly curved at base, inner edge scarcely bisinuate; middle tibiae straight except for strongly curved base; hind tibiae almost straight except for strongly curved at base and slightly curved on apical 2/5.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites finely wrinkled and with a fine wrinkled spot at the middle of each segment. Pygidium glabrous and abdomen in ventral view round.

Male genitalia with endophallic sclerites small, phallobase apodeme enlarged at base.

Female. Length 8.0–8.9 mm. Body larger than male, hind femora with a spine in inner side. Each tibiae with two unci.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Fenshuiling (natural reserved area), Jingping, Yunnan, China,

23. iv. 1991, Xingcai, LIANG leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Jingping).

Host plant. *Rubus luchunensis* YU et LIU.

Description of the cradle. The cradle was 45.0 mm in length and 14.4 mm in diameter. The other parts were destroyed by the larvae, thus could not be examined. The weevil use whole leaf blade to make cradle, therefore do not cut leaf blade.

3. *Euscelophilus qinni* sp. nov.

(Figs. 7, 8, 13, 26, 27)

Male. Length: 6.1 mm. Body metallic green yellow and with same colour hairs, legs, antennae and rostrum dark brown with metallic lustre.

Head not constricted at base, punctures fine and wrinkled. Rostrum 1.4 times as long as broad at base, then straightly dilated toward apex, punctures fine, apical half of dorsum sparsely punctate. Eyes small, broadly distant. Antennae specific; scape stout, longer than broad; funicle with 1st segment 2/3 as long as scape, 2nd segment almost as long as scape, slender and dilated apically, 3rd segment slenderer and shorter than 2nd, 4th segment as long as 2nd, 5th segment short and slender, 6th segment short and straightly dilated toward apex, 7th segment broader than long and obviously broader than the other segments from 1st to 6th, almost as long as clubs, shape and colour similarly to club; club with 2nd segment longer than others, 3rd segment shorter than 1st, the base three segments almost same broad, 4th segment coneshaped. Neck region longer than broad, broadest at apical, constricted at base, with a line at middle, surface covered regularly with golden hairs, dense punctures fine and wrinkled.

Prothorax broader than long, with a line at middle, each side with a depression. Dorsum smooth, with a transverse band at apical and another one at base, dense punctures fine and wrinkled.

Scutellum slightly longer than broad, trapezoidal, broadest at base.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly, striae narrower and slightly lower than intervals, parallel with a pair bumps by the scutellum.

Mesepisterna and mesepimera finely coriarius and sparsely punctate. Mesosternum and metepisterna finely punctate.

Legs stout. Femora clavate, fore femora thicker and longer than the others, sparsely punctate except for the glabrous posterior surface, femora each with a spine on the inner side, the spine on the fore femora shorter than the others. Tibiae almost of the same length and with sharp unci, fore tibiae slightly longer than the others, each with an uncus; outer edges costate, inner edges granulated; fore tibiae slender, almost straight in the middle, strongly curved at base, slightly curved on the apical 1/5, with a row of sparse spines in inner edge, the spines shorter than those on the other tibiae; middle tibiae slightly flat, truncate at apex, strongly curved at

base; with a row blunt spines in the inner side; hind tibiae slightly flat than others, strongly curved at base, slightly curved on apical 1/4, with a row blunt spines in inner side.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites sparsely punctate and finely wrinkled at sides, glabrous at mesial line. Pygidium separately punctated.

Male genitalia: The base of phallobase apodeme enlarge; the apex of phallic apodeme sharp, which is different compary to the other species.

Female. Length: 6.1–6.6 mm. Body larger than male, tibiae with two unci at apex, flat and wider; fore tibiae curved.

Holotype: ♂, Tianchi natural reserved areas, Yunlong, Yunnan, China, 22. v. 1991, X. LIANG leg.

Paratypes: 3 ♀, same data sa holotype; 1 ♀, same locality as for holotype, 23. v. 1991, X. LIANG leg.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Yunlong).

Host plant. *Rubus stimulans* FRANCH (Rosaceae).

Description of the cradle. 15.9–16.35 mm in length and 7.7–8.3 mm in diameter; 20.9–44.6 mm in length of the basical part and 68.7–70.5 mm in length of the apical part. Weevil laid one or two eggs in each cradle. Egg colour changed gradually from transparent to grey. The oviposition hole situated by middle vein of leaf, the distance from oviposition hole to leaf apex were Y1=18.7–19.4 mm, Y2=21.5 mm. (Y means the distance from oviposition hole to leaf apex, nearest one named Y1, second near one named Y2, third one named Y3 and so on)

4. *Euscelophilus tianchiensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 6, 12, 33, 34)

Male. Length: 3.95 mm. Black, with white mixing golden hairs.

Head not constricted at base, with fine and wrinkle punctures. Rostrum almost as long as broad, neck region broader than length. Eyes hemioval, forehead depression at middle. Antennae standard in this genus, scape robust and long, funicle with fine and long hairs, with 1st segment almost as long as broad, 2nd segment longer than others; 3rd segment longer than broad, 4th, 5th and 6th three segments as long as broad, 7th segment broader than long and almost same as the others; club robust, 2nd segment as long as 1st, 3rd segment shorter than 2nd, three basical segments almost same breadth, 2nd segment shorter than two apical segments taken together, 4th segment cone-shaped.

Prothorax surface covered the golden hairs, broader than long, broadest at base, constricted at apical. Dorsum with a transverse band at base, with a blunt tumour spine at the middle and the spine with a middle line, punctures fine and wrinkle.

Scutellum slightly longer than broad, trapezoidal.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly, 1/3 front area

roughly and sparsely wrinkle, punctures on 2/3 posterior large; with two transvers white hair bands, one of them present at middle and another one at the declivity, the two hair bands linked with each other along mid-sutural ridges; with a pairs points by the scutellum, a pairs points at humeri and a pair bumps at posterior.

Mesepisterna and Mesepimera with dense yellow hairs. Mesosternum finely and sparsely punctate and wrinkle, with dense white hairs on sides.

Legs stout. Femora clavate; fore femora thicker and longer than others, sparsely punctate and rugose except for the glabrous posterior surface, with two spines in inner side and other femora only with one spine. Tibiae each with an uncus blunt, outer edges costate; inner edges granulated; fore tibiae slenderer, almost straight in the middle, strongly curved at base, slightly curved at 1/5 apical; middle tibiae short and straight, except for strongly curved at base; hind tibiae convex at middle, strongly curved at base and slightly curved on apical.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites finely and sparsely punctate and wrinkle. Abdomen in ventral view round.

Male genitalia: with endophallic sclerites simple and the base of phallobase apodeme normal.

Female. Length 5.0 mm. Body larger, tibiae with two unci, one in inner side and another one at outer edge. Fore tibiae flat, spine large.

Holotype: ♂, Tianchi natural reserved areas, Yunlong, Yunnan, China. 23. v. 1991, X. LIANG, leg.

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Yunlong).

Host plant. *Rubus stimulans* FRANCH (Rosaceae).

Description of the cradle. 13.7–22.8 mm in length and 6.1–7.4 mm in diameter. 1.7–12.8 mm in length of the basal part and 45.5–73.6 mm in length of the apical part. The leaf width is 24.5–38.0 mm. The width of the folding area is 5.3–7.2 mm. Weevil laid one egg in each cradle, diameter of oviposition hole is 1.5–2.1 mm. Egg colour changed from transparent to brown. The distances from oviposition hole to middle vein are $X_1=0.1-0.9$ mm, $X_2=0.5-0.8$ mm and the distances from oviposition hole to leaf apex are $Y_1=12.6-22.9$ mm, $Y_2=23.1-24.4$ mm. (X means the distances from oviposition hole to leaf middle vein, X_1 means distance from nearest hole to middle vein, X_2 second near, X_3 third near and so on).

5. *Euscelophilus kunmingensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 9, 10, 11, 18, 28)

Male. Length: 3.5–3.7 mm. Body cupreous grey and with same colour hairs, antennae, legs, mouth parts and the ventral side of abdomen dark brown. Ventral side of neck, legs and venter with 1st to 4th ventrites sparsely haired and the other parts with dense cupreous grey hairs.

Head not constricted at base, longer than broad. Rostrum a little broader than

long, strigulated at surface and with sparse soft hairs. Eyes large. Forehead with a saddle shape depression at middle. Antennae located at the base place of the rostrum, limited to compound eyes, with scape robust, longer than broad, funicle with 1st segment as long as scape, black with long hairs, 2nd segment fine and long, 2 times as long as broad and slenderer than 1st, 3rd segment slightly longer than broad, 4th and 5th segments as long as broad, 6th segment broader than long, 7th segment short, shorter than broad and similar to the others; club robust, 2nd segment shorter than 1st, slightly broader than long, 2nd segment as long as or slightly longer than 3rd, 1st as long as two apical segments taken together, 4th segment cone-shaped.

Prothorax as long as broad, broadest at base, constricted near base, then narrowed anteriorly. Dorsum with a oblique impression at two sides of front places and a big tumour spine on the middle, slightly near front, the two sides which near the spines convex.

Scutellum broader than long, trapezoidal.

Elytra. 1.3–1.4 times as long as broad, with six pairs points, one pairs by the scutellum, one pairs on the humeri, one pairs on the middle and other three pairs closely linked together on declivity, with some punctures on two sides of the middle.

Mesosternum and metasternum strongly punctate and punctures wrinkle.

Legs stout. Femora clavate with one spine in the inner side; fore femora thicker than the others', sparsely punctate and rugose, strongly enlarged at base. Tibia, the fore one slenderer, slightly longer than the others, almost straight in the middle, strongly curved at base, slightly curved on apical 1/4, outer edges costate, inner edges with teeth shap spines bisinuate, rugosely sculptured; middle tibia short, strongly curved at base, then straight externally to the laminate projection, weakly bisinuate internally; hind tibia strongly curved at base, weakly concave externally on the middle and weakly dilated internally from base to apex.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites punctated, conjointly and broadly impress; without costate along margins of elytra. Pygidium separately punctate. Abdomen in ventral view square.

Male genitalia: Male genitalia with phallobase apodeme constricted at the place near top, small and short at base, phallic apodeme curved at base; the sclerite stick which linked with the sclerite of eighth segment slender.

Female. Length 3.5–3.9 mm. Same large as male's, abdomen square, tibiae with two apical unci.

Holotype: ♂, The forest near bamboo temple, Kunming, Yunnan, China, 12. vi. 1990, X. LIANG leg.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype; same locality as for holotype; 2 ♀; 11. iv. 1990; 1 ♀, 11. vi. 1990; 1 ♀, 20. vi. 1990; 1 ♀, 4. vii. 1990; 5 ♀, 22. vii. 1990; X. LIANG leg. 1 ♀, 2 ♀; 9. vi. 1992, S. LIU leg.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Kunming).

Host plant. *Rosa laevigata* MICHX.

Description of the cradle. 5.60–9.55 mm in length and 3.05–3.85 mm in diameter; 0.4–1.0 mm in length of the basal part and 23.6–33.9 mm in length of the apical part; 11.8–17.2 mm in the leaf width. Weevil laid one egg in each cradle, the length of the oviposition slit is 0.7–1.6 mm. Egg yellow. The distance from oviposition slit to middle vein is $X1=0.1-0.5$ mm and the distance from oviposition slit to leaf apex is $Y1=4.1-8.7$ mm.

6. *Euscelophilus yongshanensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 14, 15, 16, 17, 32)

Female (no male was found). Length 5.0–6.3 mm. Black, prothorax and neck region covered with golden hairs, other part of the body with white mixing golden hairs.

Head not constricted at base, separately with fine punctures. Rostrum 1.5 times as long as broad at base, straightly dilated toward apex, closely punctate, the punctures on two sides wrinkle. Eyes small, hemi-oval, the distance between eyes broader than that between antennae. Antennae standard in this genus, black, club and funicle 6th and 7th segments with dense golden hairs; scape stout, long clavate; funicle with 1st segment shorter than scape, 1.5 times as long as broad, 2nd slenderer than 1st segment and longest, 3rd segment broader than 2nd, 4th segment shorter and broader than 3rd or 5th, 6th segments as long as broad, 7th segment broader than long similar to the others; club robust, almost same breadth, 1st segment longer than the others, slightly shorter than the apical two segments taken together, 4th segment cone-shaped.

Prothorax slightly broader than long, broadest at base, slightly constricted near base, then roundly narrowed anteriorly. Dorsum with blunt tumour spine which with a shallow middle line, two sides convex and finely punctate; with two transverse bands, one at the front and another one at base.

Scutellum covered with golden hairs, slightly longer than broad, trapezoidal.

Elytra 1.3–1.4 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posterior; with three pair bumps, one by scutellum, another one at humeri and third one at posterior; with one golden hair spot at the front of sutural ridge and with golden hairs on the sutural ridge from middle to declivity. Striae narrower than intervals and wrinkle on the front, punctures of the striae limited; 1st stria gradually approaching to the sutural ridge from base to declivity; 9th and 10th striae confluent at apical 1/4 of elytron.

Mesepisterna and mesepimera sparsely punctate and wrinkle. Mesepimera and metepimera with dense golden hairs covered.

Legs stout. Femora clavate; fore femora thicker than the others, sparsely punctate and rugose, except for the glabrous posterior surface, with two spines, one is at apical and another one at apical 1/3, hind femora longer than middle, with one spine in the inner side; fore tibiae flat and longer than the others, convex at the middle inner side, strongly curved at base, slightly curved on apical 1/3, inner edge

bisinate; middle tibiae flat, strongly curved at base, then straight externally to the laminate projection, weakly bisinate intervally, outer margin costate; hind tibiae curved, slightly convex on middle inner side and slightly concave on outer edge, strongly curved at base, then straight externally to the laminate projection, weakly bisinate internally, dilated from basal $2/5$ to apical $1/5$.

Venter with fine and white hairs, finely and closely punctate on sides, wrinkle on middle; 1st ventrite convex from two sides to middle. Pygidium separately punctate and with sparse hairs. Abdomen in ventral view round.

Holotype: ♀, Shangjiangkou, Yongshan, Yunnan, China, 2. vii. 1991, X. LIANG et S. LING leg.

Paratype: 7 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Yongshan).

Description of the cradle. The weevil do not cut leaf blade, 18.0 mm in cradle length and 6.0 mm in cradle diameter.

Host plant: *Rubus feddei* LEV et VANT.

Note: This species was collected from same plant *Rubus feddei* LEV et VANT with *Euscelophilus hidakai* but differences are this species antennae and legs black, prothorax tumour spine with shallow middle line.

7. *Euscelophilus hidakai* sp. nov.

(Figs. 21, 22, 23, 24, 31)

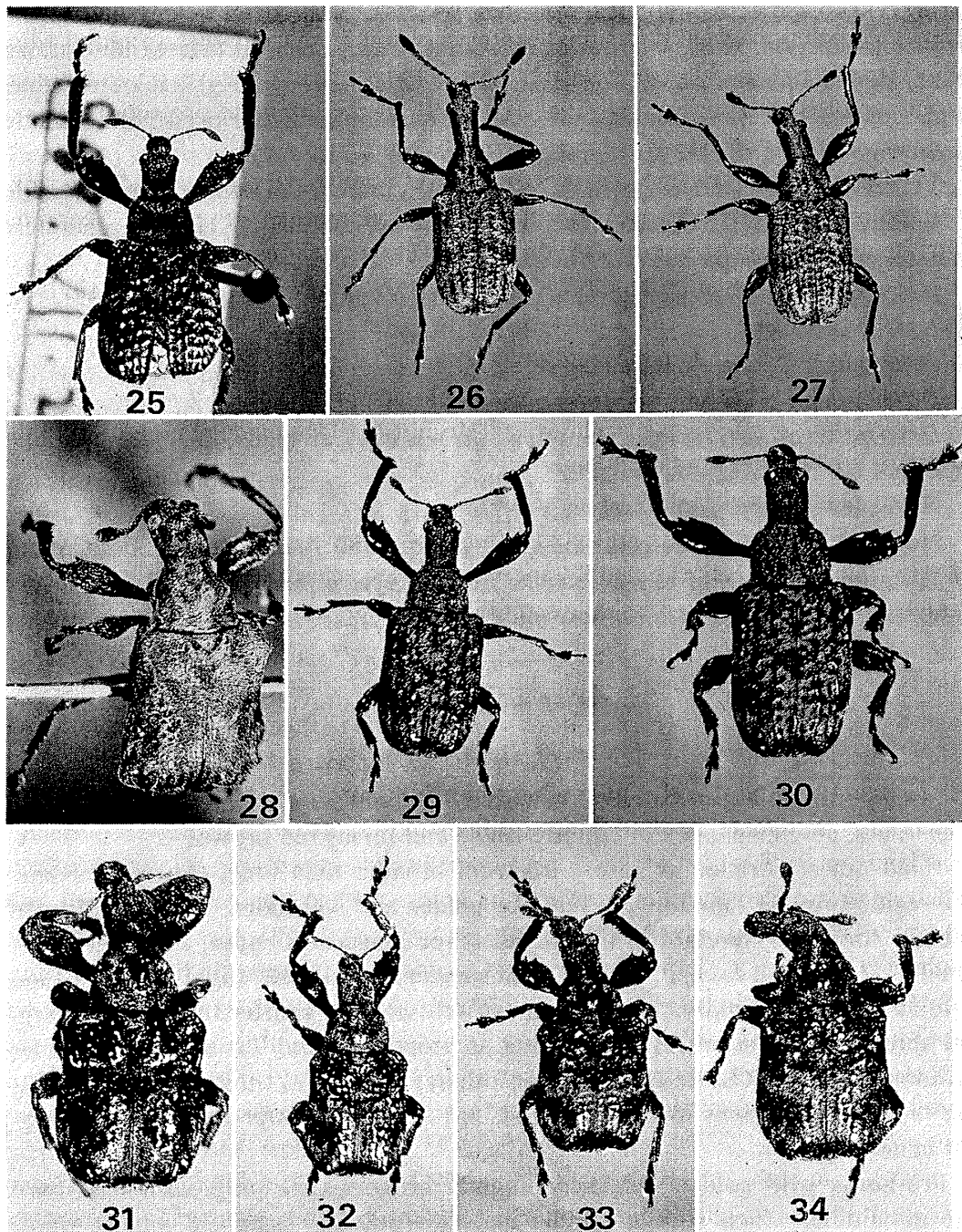
Female (no male was found). Length 3.9–4.5 mm. Black, with white mixing golden hairs, antennae, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsus red brown.

Head not constricted at base. Rostrum broader than long, closely punctate. Neck region broader than long, covered by golden and soft hairs. Eyes small, oval convex. Antennae standard in this genus, scape long and slender; funicle with 1st segment $1/2$ as long as scape; 2nd segment slender and longest, slightly shorter than scape, 3rd segment slightly shorter than 1st, 4th segment shorter than 3rd, 5th segment shorter than the others and as long as broad, 6th and 7th segments broader than long and almost same broader than others; club basal three segments almost same broad, 1st segment longer than 2nd, 3rd segment shorter than 2nd, 4th segment cone-shaped.

Prothorax with golden soft hairs, slightly broader than long, with one sharp spine at middle, which with a middle line glabrous and occupied almost whole dorsum except for the front and base transverse bands, two sides wrinkled.

Scutellum a little longer than broad, trapezoidal.

Elytra 1.2–1.4 times as long as broad, slightly dilated posteriorly; with a pair ridge at humeri, a pair points by scutellum, two pairs ridge closely at posterior with two bands of white hairs and these two bands cross at the elytra suture, along the suture with golden hairs; with striae irregular and narrower than intervals, punctures of striae indefinite outlined and with a little deep concave.



Figs. 25–34. *Euscelophilus* spp. — 25, *E. niger* sp. nov. (male); 26, *E. qinni* sp. nov. (male); 27, *E. qinni* sp. nov. (female); 28, *E. kunmingensis* sp. nov. (female); 29, *E. jingpingensis* sp. nov. (male); 30, *E. jingpingensis* sp. nov. (female); 31, *E. hidakai* (female); 32, *H. yongshanensis* sp. nov. (female); 33, *E. tianchiensis* sp. nov. (female); 34, *E. tianchiensis* sp. nov. (male).

Mesepisterna and mesepimera with fine and yellow hairs. Mesesternum and metasternum with fine punctures which transversely wrinkled.

Legs stout. Femora clavate; fore femora thicker and longer than the others', with a pair spine at apical and a spine at apical 1/4 of inner side; middle femora shortest and slender, with a spines at upper middle of inner side; hind femora thicker than the middle femora. Fore tibiae straight except the base strongly curved, inner side with a row spines bisinuate, apical part flat; middle tibiae strongly curved at base, slightly curved at middle and flat at apical; hind tibiae strongly curved at base, slightly curved at apical, inner convex and outer edge curved at middle.

Venter with 1st to 4th ventrites finely and sparsely punctate; punctures transversely wrinkle. Pygidium smooth.

Holotype: ♀ Shanjiaokou, Youngshan, Yunnan, China, 2. vii. 1991, X. LIANG et S. LING leg.

Paratype: 6 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, Yongshan).

Host plant. *Rubus feddei* LEVL et VANT.

Description of the cradle. 9.2–28.5 mm in length, 5.0–9.4 mm in diameter. Leaf length is 42.5–85.6 mm and leaf width 17.9–37.9 mm. Weevil laid one egg and made one oviposition hole in each cradle. Egg yellow. The diameter of oviposition hole is 0.8–1.7 mm. The distance of oviposition hole to the middle vein is $X1=5.5-23.0$ mm and the distance from oviposition hole to leaf apex is $Y1=0.8-1.7$ mm.

Key to the seven species of the genus *Euscelophilus*

- 1 Prothorax with tumour spine on the dorsum 4
- 1' Prothorax smooth, without tumour spine on the dorsum 2
- 2 The 7th segment of funicle quite similarly to club in breadth, shape and colour, body fine slender, with thick golden hairs, body surface smooth *qinni*
- 2' The 7th segment of funicle much small and easily distinguished from club, body square, with some tubercles 3
- 3 Funicle with 3rd segment much shorter than 2nd, middle convex of prothorax broad, elytra with golden hairs at base and with white hairs at posterior, body small, 6.0–7.95 mm *niger*
- 3' Funicle with 3rd segment almost as long as 2nd, middle convex of prothorax narrower, elytra only with golden hairs, body large, 7.0–8.95 mm *jingpingensis*
- 4 Elytra with a pair spines on the middle, body colour golden grey, prothorax with a sharp tumour spine, without middle line *kunmingensis*
- 4' Elytra without middle spines, body black or dark brown 5
- 5 Prothorax with sharp tumour spine, antennae, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi yellow brown *hidakai*

- 5' Prothorax without blunt tumour spine, legs black or dark brown 6
 6 Body small 5.0–6.3 mm, elytra from middle to the declivity with transverse
 white hair band, striae clear at base and confuse at front *tianchiensis*
 6' Body large, 7.0–8.9 mm, elytra from middle to declivity without white hair
 band, striae clear *yongshanensis*

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